Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] [GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 22

Business Directory.

P. A. McDougall
CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door south of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 10:1

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital.)—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, Goderich, C. W. [sw80w9]

Dr. Cole,
LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Tawadie's former Store July 1, '62.

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of and surgical operations upon the eye.
MOWICK VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w17-1y

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W.

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of J. V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Henry McDermott,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notaries Public, &c., West Street, Goderich 10:1

John Davison,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Lefroy & Patterson,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office Mc Kay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—in the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardner's (late Hardware Store. v13n1

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shade Gooding,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C.W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs Walsh's Block, West St.; entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
SAM'L TOMS. LEWIS P. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

H. L. Doyle,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C.W. v15swn49y

S. P. YEOMANS,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.—Office over the new Post Office, Goderich. sw18

J. F. CASSADY, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill College, Montreal)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR—Office at the Dawson Court House, Dungannon, C.W.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Clinton.
Office—a few doors north of the Post Office.
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, Co. of Bruce. v16n1y1y

Frederick Proudfoot,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Southampton, Co. Bruce. [w12-6m*

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v13n3

A. Bay,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11:

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Kingston Street, Goderich. [sw v1a71yly

G. M. TRUEMAN
LAND AGENT,
Market Square, Goderich.
Sends CLINTON every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 8:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,
(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;
And next Door to Strong's Hotel
SEAFORTH.
SALES of Household Goods, Horses, Waggons, &c at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Farm Stock, &c. Cash advanced on goods sent on Commission. Goods appraised, debts collected, landlord's warrants executed, mortgages foreclosed, houses rented, Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.
County Sales attended to on reasonable terms
Goderich, July 12th, 1864. w22-1yr

D. McDougall,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-1yr8o

Alex. Findley,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and Bruce. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bodwin P.O. w55-1yr8o

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y8o8x

John Kaine,
COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyanber, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars.
Dungannon, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

An Expensive Joke

Yesterday, in the Yorkshire Sheriff's Court at Leeds, before Wheelhouse, barrister at law, the High Sheriff's assessor, £50 damages were awarded to Walter Shaw bobbin manufacturer, of Dewsbury, who was the plaintiff in an undefended action against Messrs John and James Gomersal and Wm. Thackrah, manufacturers, of the same place. On the 18th of February the plaintiff wrote a letter to Miss Sarah Jane Gomersal, asking for an interview. As the plaintiff had no intimacy with the family to warrant this step the defendants, who are the young lady's brothers, sent a letter to the plaintiff, which appeared to have come from their sister, and which invited him to their house on the night of the 23rd of February. When he made his appearance on the premises the defendants seized him and threw him into a horse trough full of water, in which they kept him three minutes. After that they drenched him by means of a hose attached to a water main, and then put him in the water trough a second time, and finally kicked him off the premises. In his letter to the young lady, he had stated that he had his eye upon another fair creature in York, but he wished to give Gomersal the first chance. In his action for assault and battery he filed the damages at £500.—London *Times.*

A Most Afflictive Tale.

FIENDS ABROAD.—The telegraph last night brought news, dated Boston, 19th, to the effect that a most horrible case of outrage and murder came to light yesterday in a place called Bussey's Woods, in Roxbury. The bodies of Isabella Joyce, aged 14, and her brother, aged 12 years, were found murdered, the little girl having first been fiendishly outraged and the double murder probably committed to hide the diabolical crime. The parents of the dead children reside in the 11th Ward of Boston, and are highly respectable. The unfortunate little victims of this most terrible affair were engaged in gathering wild flowers in the woods, and making wreaths of evergreens and flowers, as the withed fruits of their labor had scattered about them in the spot where their bodies were discovered. The poor child is have been missing since Monday of last week.

THE MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL THE WONDERS. In the *Zoist Magazine* for October, 1854, there is an account of the mesmeric cure of a lady who had been twelve years in a horizontal position (with extreme suffering) by the Rev. R. A. P. Barrett, B. D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. The facts are briefly these:—Mr. Barrett called on the lady, found her suffering intensely, and, her own mesmeriser being absent, he took her place, and mesmerised the patient for some months. He frequently put her to sleep; and on one occasion, when she was suffering severely in the throat he ate some black currant paste, which, she said, moistened it: "Before you ate," she said, "my stomach was contracted; now the stomach is as full size, and does not look shrunk." (she was a clairvoyant, and could see her own internal condition.—But "Did you could not get nourishment so?" Patient: "Yes, but could get all my system wants." April 26th: In the evening, says Mr. Barrett, I keep her asleep one hour, and took tea for her.—April 27th: I ate dinner and she felt much stronger for it. I kept her asleep two hours and a quarter in the morning and one hour in the evening, eating for her as usual.—What a blessing and a sight it will be if proper can really cure for one another! No more destitute pauperising; no more starvation.

The Hamilton Post of Wednesday says: [illegible] Fay's torpedo, or floating body to the rat which was built for the purpose of testing its explosive powers. The torpedo was charged with one hundred and fifty pounds of gun powder, and the explosion was [illegible] in its effect, though the report was not so loud as many anticipated. It sent up a volume of water to a height of between eighty and ninety feet, and of proportionate circumference. Following the water came a dense mass of steam, smoke and flames, the whole forming a magnificent sight and well repaying the disappointment of spectators on Thursday last.—The raft was utterly demolished, being blown into fragments, which were quickly picked up by a squad of small boats which were waiting for the chance. This invention of Mr. Fay's will eventually prove of wonderful importance, as the clockwork of the machine, which it is designed to manufacture, combined with the shell containing the powder, can be adjusted so as to explode at any time, from one minute to one month. The explosion witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who cheered loudly as the waters subsided.

We are sorry to see by our exchanges that the midge or weevil has attacked the wheat crop in some localities. We shall be most happily disappointed if this pest does not prove as destructive as last year. "On passing through the townships of Chinguacousy and Esquesing yesterday we heard complaints that the midge has already commenced its ravages in the fall wheat. We are informed, that the insect has also made its appearance in the township of Hamboro. The crops in these townships present a magnificent appearance, and we hope that the fears of the farmers in reference to the midge may prove groundless."—*Guelph Advertiser.*

LARGEST RUN OF BILLIARDS ON RECORD.—Quite an excitement occurred at Cuyler's Billiard Rooms yesterday. Mr. Frederick G. Britton, an amateur of this city, commenced a friendly game with another gentleman, and after making a run of thirty-five points, got the two red balls in the corner, and made the unprecedented number of seven thousand seven hundred and fifteen points, being one thousand five hundred and sixty-five points greater than any other "run" on record.—The run was made on a full carom table, and occupied four hours and a half.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

☞ At Sangus, Mass., on Tuesday, George, son of Gavin Holliday, aged 16, shot his father in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then rushed into the woods and blew out his own brains. No cause is assigned for the horrible deed.

☞ An unfortunate affair resulting in the death of a French Canadian from St. Jerome, occurred at Grenville last Saturday. An altercation taking place between him and a resident of Grenville named Burns, the latter felled him to the earth with a whipstock, fracturing his skull, and then springing on him crushed in his chest, causing death in a few hours. Burns is in gaol.

☞ Five persons appeared before the Magistrates in New York on Friday last, who had been robbed of their watches, money, &c., by returned soldiers.

☞ The golden wedding of the peace between England and France is to be celebrated in the Crystal Palace, fifty years having passed since the two nations were at war.

☞ At Montgomery, Ala., five union men came into town with their ears cut off and almost nude, having been reduced to this condition by guerillas. Others came in with their throats partially cut and others terribly beaten and bruised.

Singular Affair with Lightning.

Yesterday, the 18th inst., at about 2:30 p.m., the Wellington Hotel, kept by Messrs. O'Connor & Bunyan, was struck by lightning, and a number of people who happened to be in and about the place narrowly escaped death, but we are happy to state that further than a severe shock no person received injury. The fluid is supposed to have entered in the upper part of the house and proceeded down a bell-pull into the reading room. On the end of the bell-pull is fastened a brass ring, and on reaching this the lightning for a moment flew round it and then darted through the lath and plaster wall, into the bar-room, breaking a looking-glass which covered the wall behind the decanters, bottles, &c., on the bar. It then passed along the back of the glass, and on reaching the wooden frame bounded off and escaped through the hall door which stood open. The hole made in the wall is in size like that of a bullet, and was at first supposed to have been something of the kind fired by some person in the room, but this supposition was momentary, as a stream of smoke immediately issued therefrom so fast that in a short time the house was filled with smoke, and on examination it was found to be in a zig-zag direction. Mr. D. Bunyan and Mr. W. O'Connor both narrowly escaped being killed, the lightning having come through the wall only about three feet from where they stood. The feeling they experienced was similar to that of a heavy blow, and Mr. O'Connor's left arm remained stiff for a considerable time after. Mr. H. Cipe and Mr. N. Fraliver, who were standing on the sidewalk directly opposite the hotel, also felt the shock, but were unconscious about what happened for some time after; when recovered, however, they found themselves trying to hold one another from falling.—Others who felt the shock were caused, some to fall down, and others to turn pale with fright, none able to tell what happened.—Notwithstanding the destructive flash was followed by a very loud report of thunder, none of those affected heard it. There was no rain through the whole day, and no immediate signs of rain previously in the than a few clouds and the occasional sound of distant thunder, which made the occurrence unexpected and startling.

We learn that in Paisley Block, which is only a few miles distant from Guelph, the rain fell in torrents and flooded the fields, rendering many of them impassable, and one of the best cows belonging to Mr. James Laidlaw, of that place, was struck by lightning and killed.—[Guelph Advertiser.

English Election News.

The London correspondent of the *Globe* supplies to the following interesting election items:—

From all the constituencies we now hear busy notes of preparation for the coming state. There is every prospect of great changes taking place in the *personnel* of the House of Commons. Many old members are retiring from public life, and many young men—who, if they are untried, have yet much of the generous feeling of youth—are bidding for popular favour. The most notable electioneering event of the week is the appearance at Chester of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the paternal character of backer to his eldest son, who is a young man of fine promise. Mr. Gladstone delivered one of the cleverest and most adroit speeches ever uttered in even his versatile brain. It is a perfect model of an electioneering harangue, [illegible] Poor Mr. Fenton, whose claim seems to be based upon the fact that he is a railway director, and the youthful Mr. Raikes, who is the chosen standard-bearer of the local Tory party, have but little chance against the light and heavy artillery of the great Parliamentary orator. The Chancellor stood reading much better than he does in the House of Commons, and hit his opponent staggering blows right and left.

Sir Charles Wood, who, as I said before, is compelled to retire from Halifax to make way for a local man, is not, after all, to be elevated to the Upper House. The Earldom of Halifax, so suggestive of comparisons by no means favorable to the Indian Secretary, vanishes away in thin air; and the light hon. gentleman, to whom, as Mr. Grant Duff said, nature has denied the faculty of articulate utterance, is likely to take his seat in the next Parliament as a representative of one of the divisions of the county of York.—Possibly, if Sir Charles Wood could have taken his Cabinet office with him, he might have been disposed to accept a peerage; but there is a growing indisposition on the part of the House of Commons to tolerate the presence of the heads of departments in that painted chamber which has been a harbor of refuge for so many worn-out and unpopular Whigs. I am glad to see that John Stuart Mill's chances of election [illegible] Westminster have greatly improved. Sir John Shelley, one of the sitting members, whose candidature would have hopelessly divided the party, has gracefully retired; and the Marquis of Westminster's son, Capt. Grosvenor, and Mr. Mill are likely to unite their forces. They have a formidable opponent in the person of Mr Smith, the great news agent, through the machinery of whose enormous establishments the great mass of the circulation of the newspapers published by all sects and parties is distributed. But Westminster, although it contains so many aristocratic residences, is a good liberal city, and the chances are, therefore, in favor of Mill and Grosvenor. The one has brains and the other money. The one secures the vote of many of the educated and all the radical electors, while the other carries with him the Westminster interest—an element not to be disposed in a constituency which numbers so many thousand tenants of the Grosvenor family. Mr Mill has thus far adhered to his resolution to take no active part in the election, but if it appears at all necessary, I think he will emerge from his dignified retirement and snow himself, at least, once or twice to the admiring electors. There is also some hopes of returning Mr. Thomas Hughes ("Tom Brown") for Lambeth. He is a popular speaker, a thoroughly good fellow, and a man of generous sympathies. Two respectable mediocrities now sit for Lambeth, and it will be hard if he cannot displace one of them.

NOVEL RAT EXTERMINATOR.—A servant girl in Albany has hit upon a new mode of getting rid of these household pests. Getting out of patience with the depredations of the "varmints," and having observed the effects of Bourbon whisky upon humans, she took a small quantity and making it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after, she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing potato parings and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of; those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering with a severe headache.

☞ Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th, after a protracted illness.

Consumption of Beer.

There is reason to believe that the consumption of this beverage is rapidly increasing in the United States. This is owing in part to the great increase of Germans and other foreigners whose chief drink is beer, in part to an increasing taste for it among Americans, and also in part to its cheapness, when compared with other drinks. While domestic spirits pay to the revenue two dollars per gallon, and foreign spirits are heavily taxed both by the tariff and the cost of exchange—while tea pays a duty of 20 per cent, and coffee one of nearly 50 per cent., beer pays a tax of only about three cents a gallon. This very low tax is an anomaly in our internal revenue system, since beer is neither treated as an intoxicating liquor, like spirits, nor as a nutritive and gentle stimulant like tea and coffee. The tax upon this drink is too light to affect the price of it, and the consequence is that those who use it get nearly as large a quantity of it for the same money as they got before it became a subject of excise. In England, from a different cause, the consumption is on the increase. So far back as the year 1722, when the population was 6,000,000, the quantity drank averaged one barrel per head, or 6,000,000 barrels. In 1830, the consumption was 8,000,000 barrels, or an average of two thirds of a barrel per annum to each person. But in 1861, the consumption rose to 20,000,000 barrels, or an average of one barrel to each person, the present population being 20,000,000.

Proof-less stories are told of the capacity in certain instances of imbibing the fluid.—Some devotees of Gambrinus have been known to swallow in a single day four or five gallons. The imbibition of several gallons per day does not, it seems, in some circles of beer-bibers constitute intemperance. In London, a man accidentally wounded and sent for treatment to a hospital, was pronounced by some of his neighbors to have always been a temperate drinker. The man himself was asked if he had always been temperate, and replied without hesitation, "Certainly I am temperate, and have always been so." "What quantity of beer do you usually drink?" inquired the surgeon. "The reply was "never more than eight quarts a day." The surgeon then asked how much an intemperate man might be supposed to drink, and was told that the quantity varied from twelve to sixteen quarts per day.

☞ A large amount of counterfeit silver is in circulation, principally American half and quarter dollars. The counterfeit is grass and clumsy, and can easily be detected.

☞ The U. S. authorities have obtained reliable information proving that the Chattanooga and Nashville fires were the work of incendiaries.

United States.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has just concluded a masterly argument against the jurisdiction of the military commission sitting at Washington for the trial of the conspirators. Besides showing it distinctly opposed to the constitution, laws and genius of the United States, he referred to English precedents. Attempts were made to assassinate George the Third and the present Queen, and Mr. Percival, then prime minister, was assinated as he entered the House of Commons. The parties accused were tried before a civil court, none suggesting any other. The most eminent writers of law from all countries are quoted. What effect this may have on the trial remains to be seen.

New York, June 21.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head on the 14th, has arrived. The Savannah Republican is received, but contains no news of importance from the city.—[illegible] reflection, and other disturbances of the city have been quelled by 6th Ward.

Augusta does state that Howell Cobb was at Macon.

Rice is as far off of the incoming wheat and cotton crops.

The Augusta Gazette says that the local authorities of the adjacent towns and villages have qualified themselves for their offices, and everything is harmonious. The negroes are going back to their former owners to work for wages, and farming interests are promising.

Gus. Smith, a renegade New Yorker, and late general in the rebel army, has not been arrested as reported, but was on the streets of Macon on the 9th.

New York, June 21.—The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates to the 17th.

The rebel Gen Slaughter was driven out of Brownsville by his own soldiers and had reached Havana.

John C. Breckenridge, Col. Wood Taylor, Captain Wilson, and de camp to Jeff Davis, two soldiers and a negro, arrived at Cardenas in an open boat, on the 11th inst., probably from the Florida Coast.

Breckenridge was accompanied from Cardenas by a Spanish officer, who marched him to the Captain General, and he is now in Havana.

The Haytien war continues, but President Gaffrard's troops were victorious in all engagements, and the forces of the rebels were decreasing.

More American Views on Reciprocity.

From the Buffalo Courier.

It should not be forgotten that the object of those who originated the raids was less to invade our territory than to stir up in the minds of our people a hostile feeling towards the people of the Provinces, which it was hoped would lead to open hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, to the benefit of the rebels. The forbearance of our own government, and the prompt action of the Canadian authorities, thwarted the tricksters; but the unconditional vote of Congress against the Treaty was due to the natural irritation of the time. In the preceding session no such resolution could be carried. A majority of Congress declared itself in favor of negotiation for a fair and just reciprocity; but by the final defection of two or three members, the subject was then postponed.

There is no question that a just reciprocity would be beneficial to the people of both countries. There is no more room for doubt as to the mutual beneficial effects of free commercial intercourse between Canada and the State of New York than between New York and Ohio, or Illinois and Massachusetts. The question is how can it be effected, but undoubtedly there is a way, if there is a will, to accomplish so desirable a result. Ignorance, prejudice, political antipathy and jealousy are the impediments; and they are to be found on both sides.

From the New York Evening Post.

The effect of terminating the reciprocity treaty will naturally be to induce the government of the British Provinces to set at work upon the improvement of their own navigable waters, for the purpose of enabling their forwarders to do business for themselves, and so dispense with the canals and railroads of this State and the shipping at our ports. The short sighted policy which led to the abrogation of the treaty may yet be found to operate prejudicially to the commerce of this State and city. It is to be hoped that the commercial convention about to assemble at Detroit will take a broad and intelligent view of this matter, in order that the facts may be developed and an influence exerted which may lead to the formation of another treaty in time to retain the advantages of the present one, and to derive further benefits from new negotiations.

THE EXPLODED CANARD.—We promptly denounced, on the first account of the seizure of Jefferson Davis, the exaggerated and erroneous report, under Secretary Stanton's sanction, that the capture was effected while Mr. Davis was in female habiliments. The facts which have since came before the public conclusively show that the original statement was utterly false. A traveling shawl and wrapper were the only garments, it now appears, which, according to the official accounts, Mr. Davis had about him, and there is no pretence that they belonged to the wardrobe of a lady. The story was originated, doubtless, to excite ridicule, and the public press would do its duty by contracting the absurd statement that has been so eagerly placed before the public. There should, at least, be this much magnanimity exercised toward one who is now in the custody of the government.—N. Y. News.

Gen. Grant Kissed by the Fair Ladies.

On Monday, at 9 o'clock, the General performed the greatest military movement of his life. He performed a successful flank movement on the people of Chicago, and visited Union Hall in quiet and peace, remaining there till 10 o'clock. There were present a large number of the most beautiful "aids," and the General was instantly surrounded by the volunteer staff. Here a most laughable incident occurred.

Mrs. Livermore said to him, "General Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you—but they don't dare to do it." "Well," said the gallant General, "if they want to kiss me why don't they?" Nobody has offered to since I have been here?"

Instantly about 100 fairies pounced upon him. He attempted a retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead; pelted him on the nose; smacked him on the cheek, chin and neck. These must be a dozen of kisses lying around loose, hidden in the General's whiskers. During this terrible ordeal the hero of a hundred battles blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their "noble rage," and he escaped.—*From the Voice of the Fair.*

Condition of the Freedmen.

The New York World, in the course of an article on suffrage, says:—

"There is required in the South a vast body of regulations, for the lack of which half of its whole negro population is in imminent danger of perishing within the ensuing year. The helpless ought not to be turned out to starve; but who shall provide them with food, raiment, and shelter; Even the adult and able-bodied are already perishing by thousands; what will become of the decrepit the sick, and helpless young children? The planters cannot support them when work is arrested on the plantations, so that food cannot be raised. Their black relatives cannot help them; they are too poor to help themselves. And in this disorganized condition of things, calling for immediate intervention to save and rescue society, there is no local authority capable of making any binding regulation. The disloyal state governments are forbidden to legislate; the federal government has not the widely ramified local machinery nor agent to manage such an immense mass of details as call for constant attention in every southern neighborhood. The whole unwieldy problem is devolved upon the voluntary efforts and spontaneous charity of the southern land owners, a class impoverished by the war, aggrieved and ruined by emancipation, unable to command the services of the able-bodied, while left with the burden of the helpless, negroes. And with everything thus dependent upon their voluntary charity, a political party in the North, out of pure kindness to the negro, are seeking to incense against him those on whom he is wholly dependent to save the aged parents and helpless children from starvation?"

Further about the Horrible Tragedy near Boston.

Boston, June 19.—Thos. Ainsley, a painter, was arrested to-day on suspicion of complicity in the terrible murder of the Joice children. As yet, however, no direct evidence appears against him. Rewards amounting to $3,500 have been offered by the authorities and individuals for the arrest of the criminal. The event created a sensation of horror and sadness throughout the whole community. Mrs. Joice, the mother, on learning the fate of her children, swooned, and is since reported to be a maniac.

THE LATEST.

Boston, June 20.—The funeral of the two murdered children took place this morning in the church of the Univ. Newton place. Mrs. Joice was present, disproving the report of yesterday that she was insane. She is sadly stricken down, however. The funeral exersises were of most solemn character. The unfortunate children were born in the city of Albany, New York.

Reconstruction in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Gov. Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the States Constitution to provide for the election of a Governor and a Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation, will be held at as early a period as practicable. Undoubted loyalty to the National Government will be required of all delegates in this convention, and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance and to prove their good will to the National Government. Magistrates whose duty among other things it shall be to administer the oath of allegiance, and other civil officers to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed by him for various districts throughout the State.

The Governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their usual pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the State and nation, reminding them that all of welfare and happiness, that they have or that they can hope for themselves or their children is indissolubly bound up with the Union.

The colored people, in announcing to them that they are now free, he informs that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is a blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

A Mobile clergyman went to General Granger and asked him if he proposes to compel the Rebel clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson? "Compel you!" was the General's reply; "why, if your prayers don't do the President of the United States any more good than they did Jeff. Davis, it is no sort of consequence about your prayers anyway." The parson took a new view of the subject.

No Foreign War.

The New York World says:—We have send official assurances from Washington, that no new demand has been made upon England with reference to the Alabama claim. The claim for damages has been made from time to time during the past three years, but no more emphasis has been recently given it than when first preferred. One thing is very certain: the people of the United States and their government have made up their minds to stop fighting for the present. War has no longer any attractions for us. Whatever we may say about the Monroe doctrine, or the Alabama depredations, we do not propose to go to war with England or France if we can decently escape a conflict. After the waste of the civil war is repaired, and our finances have got into working order, we may have a little fight with England or France to keep our hand in; but just now the universal Yankee nation is intent upon peace, and nothing but a most intolerable provocation would provoke us into a fight.

BITTEN BY RATS.—A few nights ago a helpless old woman named McNeil, who, together with her husband, resides in a small house near the village of Selby, was awakened by a number of rats gnawing her face and head. She endeavored to drive them away, but her efforts proved in vain, and it was not until her husband, who is a cripple, came to her assistance, that they would leave. A portion of her forehead was eaten to the bone, and her face otherwise badly injured.—*Napanee Ledger.*

☞ The greatest novelty in Paris is the style of a new dress, which may be said to be a wardrobe in itself, the same garment being capable of presenting two, or even three different aspects. The dress is looped according to the formation of the pattern. The variety of application of this happy idea is endless; a walking dress may in a few instants be converted into a dining dress and *vice versa*, and thus save considerable time and trouble by avoiding the inconvenience of dressing.

☞ We are sorry to learn of the illness of the Rev. Dr. Cooney. This gentleman was taken suddenly and dangerous ill yesterday his life being at one time dispaired of. The disease with which he is effected, we believe is congestion of the heart, but his attending physician is of the opinion that the crisis has passed and that the reverend gentleman will now in all human probability be restored to his accustomed health in a very short time.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

MILITARY DEGRADATION.—A private of the 16th Regiment, named Henderson, was on Friday morning drummed out of the barracks at Hamilton, with all the honors of special music and an escort of bayonets. The delinquent had been convicted by court-martial of striking an officer, some weeks since, at London, and in addition to the humiliating penalty mentioned, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

BENNETT'S BUBBLE BURST.—It is now said that Bennett's last bubble to pay off the United States debt has collapsed.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 29, 1865.

Meeting of the Supreme Orange Lodge of British America.

The annual meeting of the above organization took place in the Court House, Goderich, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, the 20th and 21st insts. Delegates were present from all the principal cities and towns in the Provinces, amongst them Hon. J. H. Cameron, grand master, Mayor Medcalf of Toronto, Messrs. Gowan and Boulton, and other gentlemen whose names are familiar to the readers of our Provincial newspapers. Of course no enterprise on the part of our reporter could succeed in giving in detail the private business of the Lodge, but a few facts have been picked up which are given as matters of news.

The business on the first day was confined to the reception of Committee reports and the settlement of questions of preliminary importance.

On Wednesday, the great day, a grand procession was formed on the square, composed of the members of the Grand Lodge, numbering about 200, in their scarlet robes and star-shaped hats, and the various local lodges, some of which mustered from a considerable distance, the respective lodges being accompanied by their banners, fifes and drums, &c. Headed by the Bayfield Brass Band, the procession marched through the principal streets to the Episcopal Church, which was speedily filled to its utmost capacity, hundreds of persons being unable to gain an entrance at all. The lessons and services of the day were read by Rev. E. L. Elwood, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Huron, and the excellent choir, efficiently led by Mr. E. Woodcock, and very tastefully accompanied upon the organ by Master Geo. Watson, gave, at the proper intervals, the following selection of music:

Venite..... Newby in B flat.
Gloria ..... Russell in A.
Te Deum..... Fawcett in D.
Jubilate ..... Gregorian.
Anthem ..... "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel."
Psalm 133 ..... Abrige Tune.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Lett, Grand Chaplain, of Toronto, from the text,

JUDGES V, 23rd.—"Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

After explaining that religious neutrality was the sin that drew down upon Meroz the terrible curse mentioned in the text, the rev. gentleman said that the lessons to be derived from it were applicable to our times and their organization. That organization had been formed to resist the oppressive power of the last Romish king who had, or, he trusted ever would, occupy the British throne, which he believed was to be wished for, as sincerely by our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as by ourselves. He then proceeded to state some reasons why they, as Protestants, were called upon to avoid the sin of Meroz. They were regarded as heretics and out of the pale of Christianity by a Church which had long since departed from the simplicity of the Gospel as practised by the early Christians and taught by the early Fathers—whose Popes claimed succession from Peter, who had never been in Rome—which claimed infallibility, notwithstanding its many conflicting doctrines from the utterances of the Council of Trent down to the recently discovered dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and hence they should stand up boldly and fearlessly for the doctrines of the Reformation, which offered salvation to all men on the simple terms of repentance and faith, without the intervention of human obstacles. But while he would have his hearers to avoid religious neutrality in theory and practice, he did not mean to advance the idea that those who held a different faith should be persecuted on that account. On the contrary, the mainstay and hope of their Protestantism consisted in doing good to all men. Instead of being ravished by fire and sword, their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects should be approached with acts of benevolence and kindness, in which manner, alone, could the pure doctrines of the Reformation be recommended truly and successfully. The sermon was listened to throughout with deep attention.

Immediately after service, the procession reformed and marched up through Lighthouse street to the Court House, to listen to an address from the Grand Master. Taking his stand upon the Court House steps, and addressing about 1,500 or 2,000 people,

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron said:—Brethren, I have been told by some of the members of the Grand Lodge that the large number of brethren from different parts of the County, here assembled, would like to hear a few words from their Grand Master, and hence it is that I appear before you. (Cheers.) I shall address you in a few words only, for we have to meet again immediately to discharge the duties devolving upon us. It gives me renewed pleasure to come to the town of Goderich, although neither for the first nor twentieth time, and I am sure that my brethren from a distance who have never visited the place before must be as delighted with the beauty of its situation as they are with the reception they have met with. (Cheers.) The reception accorded us is a most cheering one, and if the same spirit of unity is manifested by all the Lodges in sustaining the Grand Officers, it must conduce to the prosperity of the body generally, and lead to the utter overthrow of anything like Fenian Organizations. (Laughter and cheers.) Our motto is "Fear God and Honor the Queen." We fear God as the Author of all good, and we honor our Queen as a good woman, and the head of the wisest and best government in the world.—(Cheers.) Whatever political changes we may be called upon to undergo—whether we have Confederation or whether we are raised into an independent nation under the protection of Britain—the feeling of every true British American will be that of those of us who feel that we are growing old, that we should rather the sod were green over our graves under the old flag and the old institutions of our father land, than to have the stars and stripes waving over us. (Loud cheering.) I trust that we may long live under the ægis of the British Constitution, and I believe that as long as we have such an organization as this we need not fear whatever be the political system we live under, notwithstanding the foolish utterances of a school of politicians in the mother country, who busy themselves in underrating the value of the Colonies.—He trusted they would still continue to impart these ideas to their children, under the firm belief that while they acted on them and lived up to the motto of the order, they need never be afraid or ashamed to meet their enemies in the gate.—(Cheers.) In conclusion the speaker called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given. Three cheers were also given for the Grand Master, and a half-suppressed cheer for "No Surrender," which concluded this portion of the proceedings.

The Grand Lodge proceeded in the afternoon to elect the officers for the current year, which are as follows:—

Grand Master.....Hon. J H Cameron.
Deputy Grand Master..D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Grand Secretary.....Andrew Fleming, Esq.
Grand Treasurer.....Wm Anderson, Esq.
Grand Director of Ceremonies..Wm White, Esq.
Grand Lecturer.....Chas. F. Hill, Esq.
Grand Chaplain ..... Rev. Dr. Lett.
Grand Knight at Arms..Alexander Barr, Esq.
Deputy Grand Secretaries....W. M. Button, H. Lemon, John Moore, and M. B. Hicks, Esqs.
Deputy Grand Treasurer....James Bennett, Esq.
Deputy Grand Lecturer....Latham B. Hamlin, Esq.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Rector and choir of St. George's Church, to the County Masters for their hearty reception of the delegates, and to the Warden and Cos. Council for the use of the Court House. The business of the session closed at a late hour on Wednesday night.

Although the town was crowded with visitors, we must say as a matter of justice that we did not see or hear of a single instance of disorderly conduct. Everything passed off quietly and to the satisfaction of those principally concerned, to none more so than the hotel-keepers who had such a crowd of guests to serve.

The next meeting of the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British North America" will be held in the town of Brockville.

THE DELEGATES.

HITHERTO we have heard nothing but very vague rumors as to the results of the conference of our delegates with the home authorities. The *Leader* and other opposition papers have from time to time "discovered" that the mission is a miserable failure; but the wish, in such cases, must have been father to the thought, for the reasons they give for their dark conclusions are most childish and absurd.—We apprehend that the truth of the matter is no intimation of *results* has been made thus far to the Home or Provincial governments, and that no such intimation will or can be made properly until every question involved has been thoroughly considered. Our delegates have received every mark of attention from the Imperial authorities, and we sincerely trust that, ere long, we shall hear that the object of their mission has been attained. We believe that the following from the *Globe* embraces all that is actually known about the matter:—

"By the *Hibernian* we have satisfactory accounts from England of the progress of the negotiations with the Imperial Government. The delegates had for five weeks been holding almost daily communication with the members of the Cabinet, and when the steamer sailed, we are informed that the negotiations had been brought to the very point of settlement. All details seem to have been scrupulously kept from the English public, but it is confidently affirmed that the arrangement embraces all the great questions which our Ministers were charged to discuss, and that the whole scheme will be most